

P O R T R A I T G A L L E R Y .

the absence of Sir George E. Cartier in England on the North-West question. In 1868, Her Majesty was pleased to confer upon Mr. Langevin the order of the Companionship of the Bath (civil) in appreciation of his distinguished public services.

Mr. Langevin has been especially remarkable throughout his public career as a most efficient departmental administrator. In connection with the Secretaryship of State he had charge after Confederation of the Indian Lands Department, and we have heard more than once of his prompt and business-like manner of equitably disposing of long disputed cases that had been allowed to drag their "weary length" for many a year. He had charge of the famous Lower Canada School Bill in 1866, conferring upon the Protestant minority of Quebec such privileges as fairly shocked their brethren of the West. That bill, it may be remembered, had to be withdrawn; and at the close of the session of that year it caused no little amount of uneasy feeling, which has all been long since dissipated by the action of the Quebec Legislature. In the Department of Public Works he will find ample scope for his administrative talents. That department has been singularly destructive of Ministerial popularity heretofore, but Mr. Langevin will no doubt sustain his already well-earned reputation in his management of it. As a speaker he is clear and consecutive; in his native tongue especially he is eloquent; but he seldom troubles the House with speeches; avoids all personal contentions, and when he has a measure in charge addresses himself solely to its merits. During a former session he introduced and passed a comprehensive measure for the management of the Indian Department and the gradual enfranchisement of the Indians, under which Indian affairs are still administered.

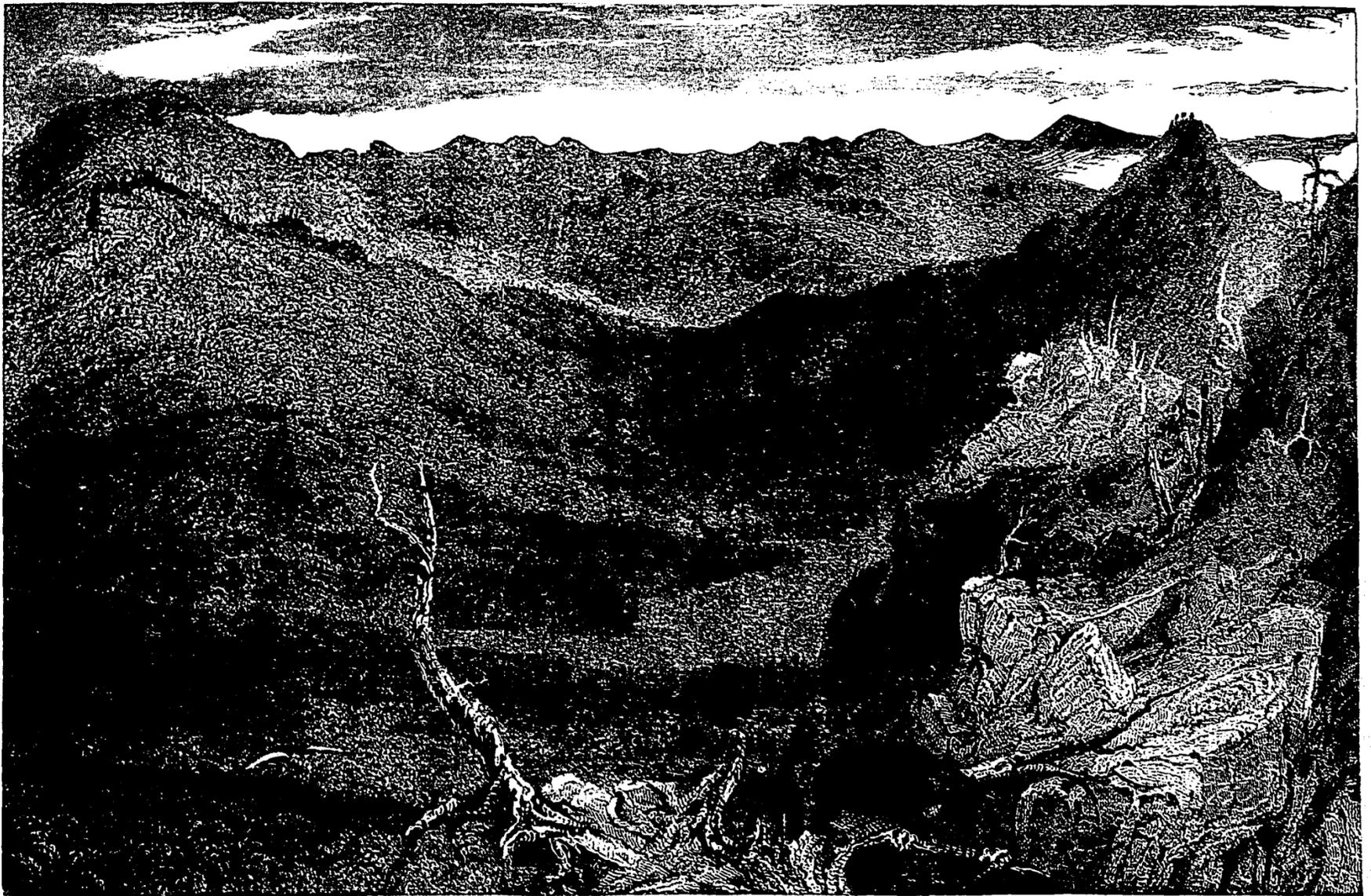


HON. S. L. TILLEY, C. B.—From a photograph by Notman.

No. 34.—HON. S. L. TILLEY, C. B., MINISTER OF CUSTOMS.

Among the public men of the sister Province of New Brunswick, Mr. Tilley has long held a foremost rank. For some time Premier of the Provincial Government, and for many years the leader of the Reform party of his native Province, his name is intimately identified with the principal political events that have taken place therein for the past fifteen years. During that time he has had frequent occasions of conferring with the colonial office in London concerning New Brunswick affairs, and also took an active part in much of the preliminary arrangements that were entered into for constructing the Inter-Colonial railway as an inter-Provincial work, before the movement for confederation had taken definite shape. When, therefore, the first Queen's Privy Council for Canada was sworn in on the 1st July, 1867, nobody was surprised to find that Mr. Tilley's name ranked third on the list, being put next after that of Sir George E. Cartier.

Samuel Leonard Tilley is descended from a U. E. Loyalist family, formerly resident in York State, who settled in New Brunswick at the termination of the American war. He was born at Gagetown, Queen's County, N. B., on the 8th May, 1818, and having completed his educational studies, went to St. John where he successfully followed commercial pursuits for many years. For a short time in 1850 he was one of the representatives of the City of St. John in the Legislative Assembly, but he soon retired, and did not re-enter political life until the general election in 1854, when he was again returned for the city. Two years later he was defeated, but the next year, 1857, he was elected again and sat until March, 1865, when he fell a victim to the anti-union sentiment of his constituents. The following year,



L A K E B E N N E A T H O W L ' S H E A D .—From Willis' Canadian Scenery.—See PAGE 458.